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Editorial Reception-Room...........Park 158 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1903.

Circulation During November W. B. Carr. Business Marager of The St. Louis Re ublic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

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Net number distributed......3,026,567 copies returned and reported unsold during the month November was 7.50 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

CARNEGIE'S LATEST.

Andrew Carnegie has some characteristics which uppeal to the American sense of humor. His notion, for instance, that a tariff is a fine thing for Uncle Sam and would be a very bad thing for John Bull suggested chiefly the very patent fact that his steel business centered, flourished and had its being within the United States. But in other ways we must doff our hats to Mr. Carnegle and swear that, for a Scotchman, he is the best ever. He stands for the very sound principle that money is only worth what good can be done with it.

His latest philanthropy is one of the most praise worthy yet undertaken by an American "captain of industry." He has set apart \$4,000,000, the interest of which shall be devoted to the relief and support of men injured in pursuit of their duties in any of five great steel plants. He clearly shows by this act that he feels how much of his vast wealth is due to the plain man down at the bottom whose brain and brawn have kept the wheels turning and

In a sense the doctrine of the survival of the fittest is inexorable. The strongest will succeed. The weakest will fall. The man whose gifts are great and whose capacity for work is inexhaustible will ever mount to the top. This fight must go on; and in it is involved all that is represented as the contest between private ownership against socialism,

This struggle is the mold which shapes great men. But their victory in no sense absolves them from the other principle which is as true, that man is his brother's keeper and that the success of the strong man is as nothing to him unless he encourage the weaker. It is that altruistic truth which such acts as this last of Carnegie's impress upon the

They may say that Carnegie's doings are the result of a love of the spectacular, or of a desire to flatter his own vanity. It were well if more of our millionaires chose to flatter their vanity in such

RIVER TRAFFIC.

As explanatory of the slow growth of St. Louis in comparison with Chicago, Eltweed Pomeroy, writing in the January number of The World's Work, points to the "strangled water transportation," the rease and discouragement of the river traffic. "If it had not been for the railroads," says Mr. Pomeroy, "St. Louis would have been the great city of the center of this continent instead of Chicago. But the railroads, largely by unfair means, have held in check and at times really strangled water transportation, and it is routes and cheapness of transportation that finally determine the location and development of great cities."

The article also charges that our citizens have contributed to the decadence of water routes by encouraging the railroads and depreciating water transportation. The river system, which has its central confinence at St. Louis, Mr. Pomeroy declares, represents a navigable distance of 16,000 miles, only 1,000 miles short of the whole coast line of Europe.

"As a whole," this writer asserts, "the people or St. Louis are blind to their greatest geographical advantage." A little further along he is good enough to remark that some day we of St. Louis will wake up to the situation, develop the waterways, and become the first instead of the second city of the Mississippi Valley.

In some particulars, these are true statements But it was essential, in the early day of railroad struction, to grant all reasonable inducements in order that the city should become what it is-a focal point for great railway systems. Nobody may deny that the result has been a falling off of river busiss and such an increasing dominance that now we are far too much in the power of the railroads. Undoubtedly the future growth of the city is intimately associated with the development and use of the

These are truths, however, to which the citizens

be given. It may be accepted as a finality that the railroads will not concede St. Louis one cent in rates if they can avoid it. They will be able to avoid it until every opportunity offered by the Mississippi. Missouri and Ohio rivers is grasped. A navigable waterway, whether or not it carries the bulk of the trade, is ever a safeguard against the railroads, and is the best of all safeguards. The way to begin an active and practical campaign in behalf of the water transportation is to bring every pressure to bear upon Congress to pass a large appropriation for the deepening of the channel from the mouth of the Missouri to Cairo. A bill calling for the necessary amount is now before Congress. Let that be passed and the work begun. Then other and greater plans may be taken up.

BUSINESS AFTER PLEASURE.

The Municipal Assembly will have important work to do promptly after the first of the year. The recess, which will terminate January 5, will perhaps have had a concillating effect on the few legislators who have been disposed to be obstinate, and desired legislation may be realized rapidly-legislation Louis on the eve of its great International Exposition.

The most important subject which will engage the Municipal Assembly will be that concerning garbage disposal. The Municipal Assembly should be impressed with a realization that the people expect immediate action in this matter, in accordance with Committee. Early next year, or next month, the report of the commission of architects on necessary improvements to public buildings will come up for consideration. This is an especially important mat-

But there are three bills pending which require immediate attention, and these the Assembly should pass. There is one in the House which prohibits the sale or misuse of nontransferable railroad tickets. This bill is of the greatest possible importance to St Louis at this time, for the subject which it embraces may materially affect the attendance at the World's Fair, for the reason that, unless some such measure becomes a law, the railroads will not be able to safeguard their interests with the same liberality in their treatment of the public in the matter of rates as if there is a protecting law. There is another in the House which provides for the reconstruction of Lindell boulevard west of Grand avenue. There is one in the Council which provides for the protection of street pavements. These three bills ought to be passed at once, and the Municipal Assembly ought to transmit them to the Mayor as soon after January 5 as possible.

METHODS AND MEN.

The Milwaukee Sentinel considers the subject of good government and announces the identical conclusions which several thousand other publications and about half a hundred million people in the United States have reached. Its suggestions are: Induce worthy men to become candidates for public office, nominate them and elect them.

Ninety-nine per cent-more or less-of the voters in every municipality will straightway agree with the Sentinel and will proclaim themselves as being zealous for everlasting good government. Nearly the whole of the ninety and nine will profess knowledge of and respect for the duties of citizenship and will resolve to vote conscientiously at every primary and election.

It is as easy to induce worthy men to become candidates for public office as it is to nominate them, as easy to nominate as to elect them, and as easy to elect them as to get respectable citizens to vote at primaries and elections. Worthy men would not decline the prospective honors of the public service if they were certain that their natural allies won render really effective support during and after elections, and so many respectable citizens would not remain away from the polls if more worthy men would stand as candidates for office.

A majority of citizens desire progressive good government. They ask constantly for the opportunity to vote for worthy candidates. Worthy citizens frequently aspire to the honors of office and would gladly seek nomination and election under honorable and not uncongenial conditions. But worthy citizens are nonreceptive from fear that their fellows would be lethargic on election day, and a large percentage of the majority decide not to vote because the candi-

As the Sentinel states, the price of good government is good citizenship. But how can there be misgovernment when the great majority of the voters professes and lauds good citizenship? The will of the majority is supreme. Penalties of misgovernment should not be evident when it is the popular wish capable and reliable men.

The will of the majority seems to be stronger than its works. The will is capable of high resolve but does not beget capacity for sacrifice. Thousands of voters think nobly, but fail to do. Hundreds who above the standard of the city. Thus the respectable element of citizenship, with all its good intentions, again and again sees the banner of the united opposition raised over the seat of local government.

Everybody knows the remedy. Vote, and vote for competent men. But everybody will not act as his knowledge and better instincts prompt him; he will probably not act at all, and this is often as bad as if he had acted against the dictates of civic conscience. The patriotic element of respectable citizenship needs leadership, that loyal and active leadership which will sway party organizations for the general good, or, when necessary for the common cause, obliterate party divisions by practical appeal to civic pride. The conduct of municipal elections on municipal issues and principles, independent of strict party and political issues, is demonstrating efficiency in producing good municipal government wherever circumstances encourage a fair trial.

GAINS OF RELIGION.

On the part of a few of our evangelists a pro pensity for plying the lash, a proneness to denunciation, makes for a pessimism that is unwholesome and unsound. While it is true that mankind requires some excorlation by way of exhortation and stimulus, it is also true that mankind demands some encouragement. If the entire scheme of things were as rotten as it is habitually painted by a certain class of reformers there would be no room for hope. Civilization might just as well give up.

The worst argument that can be offered in sup port of the Christian religion is to maintain that the world has steadily gone from bad to worse, notwithstanding the presence and operation of the principle of Christianity in the world for almost twenty centuries. To maintain that the trend of things is human activities are perverted is to deny the force of good. The extreme views promulgated by certain people who have taken up the business of evangeliz ing the world constitute an argument for futility and naturally give rise to the inquiry, What's the use of anything? Such views amount to an admis-

Civilization and Christianity demand an acknowl- of the sudden reversal of condition

are not so blind as Mr. Pomeroy imagines; though edgment of the progress which has been made they are matters to which a greater attention might | Account must be taken of the good results accomplished by religion, by the ever increasing and undying army of religious workers, by religious institutions. Religion, in a broad sense, is the controlling influence of the life of to-day; its influence being clearly defined in custom, law, and the fundamental constitutions of society. In a word, the rules of conduct by which modern man in the main abides are largely molded by the influence of religion, in accordance with its principles. This being so, it cannot be true that retrogression, or "degeneracy"-the most hateful and misleading term in language-is the tendency. If the Christian religion, upon which, for example, the institutions of this nation are ordered, be good in itself, then the fruits of the principle must be good. To ignore the latter is to repudlate the former.

It is a narrow viewpoint which the denouncers of all things human occupy. It admits of no perspective. The opinions announced therefrom are formed upon heresay rather than upon observation and comparison. That is an exceedingly small comprehension which admits of nothing but present impressions and announces conclusions without reference to anything which has gone before. And it is usually which is of the greatest possible importance to St. | the fact that the most rabid pessimist, especially among the so-called "reformers," is a person but poorly informed upon the world's past record and but little given to studying the affairs of the world to-day and events transpiring therein. On the other hand, there will be found among persons of the broadest information, profoundly conversant with the past record of humanity, and competent to judge the plans proposed by the Special Investigating of the world of to-day, none who gainsays the influence of Christianity and denies the fact of our moral and spiritual advancement.

What mankind needs now is less of the bitter and biased and more of the gospel of love and the preachment of cheer; less of the scourge and more of the balm; more of the encouragement that comes of sweet truths and less of the acrid cant that hardens and causes the heart to despair. Men require

to be anointed with the oil of optimism and belief. Charity, after all, is the essential thing, even greater than faith and hope; and the pity is that our evangelists do not universally possess it. Charity in its large sense precludes the bitter judgment of history. In the charitable view of mankind, since the divine definition of charity ages ago, there has been no room for harsh condemnation. The indiscriminate judgment pronounces upon all things alike, condemning even the Christian labors of generations and centuries. Charity is ever ready to acknowledge the existence of good, to discriminate in favor of the good, to recognize and credit and encourage good works.

To the American Association for the Advancement of Science now in session St. Louis accords every sentiment of welcome, appreciation and sympathy with its purposes, realizing the high importance of its deliberations. Many of the nation's greatest minds have assembled in furtherance of scientific research in all its branches. There will be no more distinguished and significant assemblage incident to our World's Fair era. In its honor, as well as on account of the public's interest in a matter of universal scope and importance, The Republic will give daily, special and full accounts of the association's proceedings.

The Washington Post remarks that "steal common and steal preferred" are very popular in St. Louis. Unfortunately, steel common and steel proferred also had attractions here. In Washington, judging by the Bristow report, it was an uncommon

two very different things. That is precisely the situation. Ratification of the treaty will not weaken legitimate criticism of a precipitate President.

Whether for war or peace, the paradoxical Czar is prepared. While he makes ready for the one he proclaims for the other. His Absolute Majesty would make a good politician.

At the rate of the "conscience money" movement the railroad companies will find it unnecessary to issue bonds for making improvements.

RECENT COMMENT

How Radium Works. Professor Rutherford in Harper's.

The most interesting and also the best known of the radioactive products are the "emanations" of thorium and radium. These emanations, which are produced only that public business should be ably managed by by thorium and radium, but not by uranium, consist of minute particles of matter possessing the property of radiating for some time. They continuously diffuse from the mass of the active substance into the surrounding air. By passing a current of air over the active body. the emanation is carried away like an ordinary gas, and continues to radiate long after its removal. Their radiatdo, and might do nobly, elevate the pennant of party ing power is not persistent, but decays in a geometrical progression with the time. The two emanations are dis tinguished by the great difference in their rates of loss of activity. The radium emanation loses half its activi-ty in about four days, that from thorium in about one minute. The radium emanation can be stored like gas in an ordinary gas holder and still retains some activity after standing for a month.

The emanations have been shown to possess all th properties of gases. They diffuse rapidly through air and through porous substances like paper, but, like ordinary gases, are unable to pass through a thin sheet of mica. From the rate of diffusion it has been shown that they behave like heavy gases of molecular weight over 100 times that of hydrogen. In addition they can be condensed from the gases with which they are mixed by the action of extreme cold. The thorium emanation begins to condense at -120 degrees C., the radium at -15

There can be little doubt that these emanations are in reality new gases possessing the radiating property. They are unaffected by chemical reagents, and in this respect resemble the recently discovered gases in the atmosphere-argon, xenon, and krypton

What Slavery Did for the Negro.

Nor must it be forgotten, so far as the negro is con cerned, that slavery was, in its way, a thoroughgoing school, and that the negro race was educated in the cotton fields and cabins of the South; a fact which a great many Northern people have overlooked and which they still fall to understand. In the Old South there was very little negro crime, and no negro idleness. The negro worked under direction; he was taught how to work; he cheerfully accepted his work, and he was the soul of fidelity, as the history of the war proved. Suddenly he was turned out of this school, and no other school was open to him. All the old restraints were removed. He was advanced to citizenship under conditions which would have turned the heads of a stronger and more thoroughly educated race. It is not surprising the came in many States a travesty of decent government and that he was the tool of unscrupulous politicians. It is not surprising that, having had the school door cle and has always been the wrong way and that all in his face, and having been turned out to care for himself, large numbers of negroes ceased to work. A generation of idlers grew up. The worst instincts of the ong negroes increased to an alarming extent; many pulsive kind. In place of the respectful, obedient faithful servant there has come in large numbers a man who is often unwilling to work, who is insolent, igne rant, and often vicious. This was the inevitable result

COLLEGE BOYS AND GIRLS **ENJOY HOLIDAY GAYETIES.**



MISS FLORENCE LONGSTRETH, Who is home from an Eastern school for the holidays, and entering extensively into the week's festivity. Miss Longstreth will not make her formal debut until next

Beginning with Mrs. George Willard Feasdale's Tuncheon to Miss Sadle Teasdale and the Hosmer Hall girls, continuing through the large afternoon tea, with Miss Fanita Duncan as hostess, to several hundred Mary Institute undergraduates, and finishing gioriously with Miss Grace Moon's dance, the day was indeed a merry one for that younger element which is not formally "out," but which nevertheless enjoys itself not only in anticipation but in reality.

The still younger schoolboy and girl set Daniel Houser's dance for her daughter Malotte, while Mrs. Douglas Robert and Miss Mitchell gave a small tea for some West End matrons and a few debutantes. The theaters, as usual, held their large Monday night audiences, the Olympia be-ing especially gay with box parties.

MET FORMER SCHOOLMATES. Miss Sadie Teasdale, who was graduated from Hosmer Hall last May, was the guest of honor yesterday afternoon at a reunion luncheon given by her sister-in law, Mrs. George Willard Teasdale No. 4312 Delmar boulevard. Twelve classmates of Miss Teasdale, some of whom are in Eastern schools, were the other guests. Gold-fish yellow, the Hosmer color, prevalled in all the decorations, the lun judging by the Bristow report, it was an uncommon steal and it proved unpopular.

Leading Democrats in Congress are now reported as saying that ratification of the canal treaty and approval of Roosevelt's course on the isthmus are two very different things. That is provided to the color scheme, with approval of Roosevelt's course on the isthmus are two very different things. That is provided the luncheon were:

ham Manor, New York; Lila Outten, Ogonts; Pearl Gehner, Wash-Ington Seminary; Helen Goddard, Wellesley;

RECEPTION FOR MARY GIRLS. William H. Duncan and Miss Fanita Duncan received yesterday after-noon from 3 to 5 in honor of several hundred Mary Institute girls, particularly those of Miss Duncan's class, 1904. Some 1908 girls were also asked, and a few of the young hostess's intimates from the

The entertainment was distinctly collegiate in its aspect, none of the older sets or the season's debutantes being invited, as Miss Duncan does not expect to make her debut until year after next, after she has spent a winter at school in

The handsome Duncan residence, No. 4481 Westminster place, was beautifully trimmed with holiday greens, an abundance of holly, Mexican fire blossoms, brilliant meteor roses and carnations. In the dining-room Miss Florence Longstreth, the Misses Susanne and Olga Boehnker and Miss Julia Lake had charge of the refreshment table, which was decorated with a large Star of Bethlehem made of

with a large star of Bethlehem made of holly, a five-oranched candelabra terminating the points.

Miss Mabel Wing and Miss Marian Lewis served the lemonade from a big bowl in the reception hall. Two dozen girls were asked to come without their hats, Miss Lenita Collins, home for the holidays from Ogontz; Miss Irene Love, the class president, 1994; Miss Ethel McCluney, Miss Frances Jones and Miss Mary Marshall being among the number.

Mrs. Duncan received in a white crepe de Chine gown ornamented with chiffon and lace insertions, while Miss Duncan wore white liberty silk and yellow chiffon and carried a round bouquet of violets and illies of the valley.

By reason of its large size and the fact that only Mary girls were invited, all of whom knew each other well, the tea was a very jolly affair and formed one of the notable entertainments of the week for the

Yesterday was devoted centirely to the younger set. Some of the guests yester college crowd.

Eisa Brockman,
Helen Day,
Lucille Campbell,
Marjory Thornbur,
Florence Spencer,
Margaretta MoCandless,
Anna Skinner,
Katherine Sempla
Madee Maddox,
Emily Mackey,
Hazel Garrison,
Irene Niedringhau
Martha Cupples
Scudder,
Hermine Gratz. Lucille Blackwelder,
Katherine Yoakum,
Louise Thayer,
Nellie Wiekham,
Pattle Lowis,
Marjorie Campobil,
Rebecca Plummer,
Myra Delbel,
Ruth Pinkenbiner,
Leida Ferguson,
Cora Glaser,
Grace Jones,
Florence Hayes,
Blanche Lesser,
Florence Goldman,
Vivian Little.

MISS MOON'S DANCE. Miss Grace Moon's dance last night at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. was one of the most enjoyed events of 150 young people whirled away the evening hours in the big Moon ballroom, which was decorated with an abundance of smilax and palms, the adjoining supperrooms being trimmed with holly and red

Mr. and Mrs. Moon received with their young daughter, who wore a white point d'esprit frock, carrying a large sheaf of pink roses. Mrs. Moon wore white broad-cioth ornamented with cut work and Irish

The guests included some of the debu-tantes and many students home from school, some of whom were:

Charles Foster, Harold Frost, Dyke Hill Eugene Williams, John Nickerson, Gage Soudder, Anson Moore, Fred Hulme, Herbert Costs. Vetterline, New 10st Tom Carter, Tom Francis, William Orthwein, Arthur Prewitt, Gilbert Semple, William Arthur Williams, Duncan Meles,

MRS. ROBERT'S RECEPTION. Mrs. Douglas Robert and Miss Mary Mitchell entertained informally yesterday afternoon. About forty ladies spent as hour very pleasantly at the Robert residence, No. 489 Forest Park boulevard. Mrs. Charles Russell of Helena, Mont. and Mrs. Elizabeth Madill, who is to marry Mrs. Robert's brother-in-law, Edward S. Robert, next week, were honbrees of the afternoon. Mrs. Madill, however, was ill and could not appear. Mrs. Ben Adams and Miss Louise Crenshaw poured tea. DANCE FOR YOUNGER SET.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Houser gave : dance for their daughter, Miss Malotte dance for their daughter, Miss Maiotte Houser, and her young friends last evening at Mahler's. One hundred and fifty young people betwen the ages of 15 and 17 comprised the guests.

The ballroom orettly decorated with Christmas greens and mistletoe, was an animated scene, with the girls in their dainty, light-colored frocks and their schoolboy beaux in correct evening attire.

The dance formed a happy event in holiday vacation time.

GAVE CARNATION PARTY. O'Hearn of No. 3617 Lee avenue gave a carnation party on Saturday evening i honor of Miss Beatrice Woods of Haver man, Ill. Among those present were:

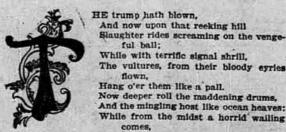
MORNING CHORAL RECITAL The Morning Choral Club will give a recital this morning at half after il in the Odeon Recital Hall, following the regular Tuesday morning rehearsal. A programme of Christmas music has

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE LONELY BUGLE GRIEV ES.

BY GRENVILLE MELLEN.

Grenville Mellen was born at Biddeford, Me., in 1736, and died in New York in 1841. He was a lawyer and practiced at Portland and North Yarmouth, Me. The following verses are from an ode on the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1835.



HE trump hath blown, And now upon that reeking hill Slaughter rides screaming on the venge While with terrific signal shrill.

flown, Hang o'er them like a pall. Now deeper roll the maddening drums, And the mingling host like ocean heaves: While from the midst a horrid wailing

And high above the fight the lonely



been prepared, which will be given by Miss Ramsey, who will sing; Miss Mary Jano Pearson, who will play a piano solo; Miss Cordell, who will sing; a quartet, composed of Mesdames Edgar F. Maey, Roger Annan, Chappell and Hannauer, and a double quartet, comprising Mesdames Macy, Ives, Annan, Barnet, Bartlett and Hannauer and Misses Ramsey and Cordell, who will sing a Christmas carol in canon form by Reinecke.

Each member of the Morning Choral may invite one guest to this recital.

WEISS-BAKER. The marriage of Miss Anna Baker to Louis Weiss took place Sunday evening at the Tipereth Israel Synagogue, the Revthe Tipereth Israel Synagogue, the Reverend M. Shapiro officiating. The bride was gowned in white and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. Miss Jennie DeHovitz was maid of honor and Miss Marian Epstein was bridesmaid. Both wore frocks of white organdle.

The bridegroom was attended by Abe Baker, the bride's brother. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in Chicago.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A birthday party was given Sunday evening to Miss Beulah Stumpf at her residence, No. 3521 South Grand avenue. Among the guests were:

Fred Stumpf, 8. Taylor, George Stumpf, William Yetz, M. Garvey, G. Stumpf.

EDWARDS-RUENZL Brice Edwards, City Attorney of St. Charles, Mo., and Miss Julia Ruenzi, a teacher in the St. Charles public schools, were married in St. Charles public schools, were married in St. Louis yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed at the home of Thomas Ruenzi, the bride's brother, No. 394 Delmar boulevard. The Reverend Father F. X. Mara of St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards departed for Little Rock last night.

The Misses Eisa Heyer and Lillian Friedrich will be at home New Year's Day from 3:30 to 8:30, at No. 3130 Easter

The Misses Carrie and Bernadette Man-ley, who have been attending Maryville Academy, are at home for the holidays. Miss Mabelle Halliwell of New York City, formerly of St. Louis, will be the guest of Miss Susie Frances Doerr of Raymond avenue for several weeks.

Miss Reba Westermeier of Carlinville, Ill., is visiting Miss Carrie Maniey of No. 1520 South Grand avenue during the holi-

Mrs. George Harding Robinson will en-tertain the luncheon club of which she is a member at Rebman's Monday after-noon, January 4

Miss Alyce de Young, assisted by Miss Adele Graham and Miss Stella Swartz, will receive on January I, at No. 2443 Eads avenue, from 3 to 9.

Mrs. Catherine Dick, No. 310 La Salle street, announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Marguerite, to Her-man N. Koch of New Baden, Ill. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Miss Settchen Cohen of No. 4205 Page boulevard is spending the holiday vacation with her parents and entertaining Miss Acena Booth, her classmate at the Uni-versity of Missouri.

Miss Geraldine Fisher is home for the holidays from Cottey College, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Fisher, of Maplewood.

Mrs. J. Brooks Johnson and Miss Johnson of No. 460 Morgan street gave a tea on Saturday afternoon. Their home was decorated in holly and evergreen.

Dan B. Fisher spent Christmas at a house party in Joliet, where his brothers held a reunion, twenty-seven members of the Fisher family being present from Columbus, O., Chicago, St. Louis and various points in Illinois Sielghing parties formed one pleasant diversion of the visit. Mrs. Creiz Benton, sister of Mr. Fisher, will remain in Joliet for a formight.

Mrs. Lafayette Young of Des Motnes, Ia., is visiting her son, Captain Harold Young, of No. 522 Pendleton avenue.

Says He Drew for Exp David Harvey, charged with passing worthless checks and obtaining money under false pretenses, was arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday evening, at the request of Richard Sylvester, Chief of Police of Washington, D. C. It is al-leged that Harvey drew on the A. T. Mc-Intire Security Grain Company, by which he was employed and that the payment of the checks was refused. Harvey explains that he was empowere his employers for expenses senting them in Washington.

Alfred Kiel, of No. 2013 Franklin avenue was fined \$10 in the Dayton Street Police Court yesterday, on complaint of his sister, Minnie Kiel, of No. 3831 Cottage avenue. Judge Pollard remitted the fine. According to the testimony, Kiel's father cut him off in his will, and left the Cot-tage avenue property to his sister. She said her brother did not annoy her un-less he was drinking. He called at her house last Saturday and raised a distur-bance.

Folk Salary Opinion. The decision of City Counselor Bates, in regard to the salary of Circuit Attorn Folk, will, in all probability, be given out to-day. Auditor Dierkes, who asked for the opinion, stated yesterday, that the city Counselor had intimated that the opinion would be accounted.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Republic, Dec. 30, 1878.

The Chanukah festival was celebrated by the congregation of Temple Shaare-Emeth at the Harmonie Club, No. 214 South Fourth street. Among those who took part were the Reverend S. H. Sonneschein, Harry Saxton, Moore and Lessen-ger, Ernest A. Booth, Miss Lydia feamans and Miss Charlotte Banks. The vaudeville performance was fol-Miss Mamie Scholten went to Wis-

Miss Allie Gloss departed for the East to visit Miss Eva Gloss. Mrs. George J Goodwin visited friends in Indianapolis. The second annual ball of Meta Lodge, A. O. U. W., took place at

Miss Lizzie N. Bowman of Washington avenue went to Foristell, • Mo., to visit Miss Willie A. Bow- •

Benjamin W. Clark of No. 3549 Pine became one of twenty heirs to had been tied up in the courts for

forty years.
A holiday celebration took place at the House of Refuge. The visprogramme were William Patrick, N. Walton Hunt, E. A. Engler, the Reverend Messrs. Betts, W. Howell Browne and Louis Kline.

would receive on New Year's bore /Six chiefs of the Ute tribe of Indians arrived from Colorado and

conferred with Government officials at the Planters House. Christmas carols composed by Miss Katherine H. Greene were

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oneer Selkirk will sell, by order of th Goldman, trustee of Rich 2 , bankrupts, their entire stock of and Fancy Groceries, Fixtures Wagon, etc., in store, 108 South